The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862. Established 1846.

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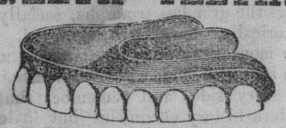

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House. in the room recently occupied by Jos Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Oct. 4, 1862.

Mr. Editor: The star of Frankstown, so far as the Common School system is concerned, is still in the ascendant, and the cause of popular education is still gaining friends, and I am glad to be able to say that while Frankstown township has always, since my knowledge of it, been among those who stood up for the Common School system, and kept up the length of its usual term, which is six months, this little town of old renown is also holding up to the point Hence, we may fairly conclude, from present appearances, that Frankstown and its township will, eventually, outstrip those townships that have shortened their term, reduced the teachers' wages, and, contrary to law, bound down the teachers to that which older and wiser heads have unhesitatingly declared to be wrong; and, what is still worse, binding them to that which is illegal—hence, breaking the law themselves, and causing others to do so too.

There has, also, been a Literary Society started up in Frankstown. The first meeting was held on Friday night, October 3d, and the attendance was excellent, the house was full, and all seemed to be interested. The Teachers' Meeting took place on the next day, at which time there were Exercises in Practical Arithmetic and Orthography, conducted by Mr. Crumbecker and Miss Anna M. Stifler, respectively.—Several of the teachers then gave their different methods of teaching orthography and arithmetic, after which Mr. Thomas Dick delivered a very appropriate, and being extempore, very able address on the causes why there was not greater progress in the Common Schools of Pennsylvania, in an educational point of view. The meeting was favored, part of the time, with the presence of four of the Directors, and the whole thing passed off pleasantly and harmoniously. HAWALLI.

The Particulars of the Child Murder.

Correspondence of the Phila. Inquirer.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 6, 1862.

Some monster of huge proportions, an incarnate demon-fiend, seems to have broken loose in Harrisburg, stalking through its streets unmolested, because undiscovered.

The following are the particulars of a most horrible outrage and murder, committed within the limits of the city, around and in which guards and sentinels are continually traversing:—

It seems that about eight o'clock on Friday evening last a very young, pretty, intelligent and interesting little girl was missed by her parents, who reside in Second street, above Chestnut. The father, Mr. Emanuel S. German, is an extensive dealer in religious books and periodicals, and very highly respected by his fellow citizens.

The parents becoming alarmed at the protracted absence of the child, soon instituted a search for her. The following facts were then ascertained:—About five o'clock on Friday afternoon the child was seen in company with a man, who appeared to be about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, about five and a half feet in height, slim built, sharp featured, dark hair, very dark complexion, or greatly sunburned; appearing in tone, manner and language, to be an American. At the time he was seen with the little girl, he wore a faded brown cap, blue blouse and dirty old grey pantaloons, torn at the seam of one of the legs.

From this it would appear that he was a discharged soldier, many of whom were seen about Captain Lane's United States mustering in and paymaster's office, which is near the residence of Mr. German. The course of this man was traced as follows:

At five o'clock he was seen going up Second street with a child, who is between five and six years old, in his arms, crying and seeming very much afraid of the man. At Locust street he turned, and passed thence up to Third street, up Third to Pine, where he crossed over the State Capitol Park, where all further trace was lost.

But it seems that on the way he purchased candies and cakes at a small shop to appease the girl's crying.

Many are the surmises as to the object. Governor Curtin, it seems, some few days ago received several anonymous notes, warning him of danger to his family. with the admonition, "Beware!"

Some people suppose that this man mistook the little daughter of Mr. German for a child of the Governor's; but if so, he would have taken the pains to ask the little girl her name; when he would have been undeceived. This supposition may, however, be true, as the Governor's residence is in very close proximity to that of Mr. German; and a certain penitentiary convict, whom the Governor once refused to pardon, is known to have sworn vengeance on the Governor and his whole family.

Heavy rewards were immediately offered by the Governor, Mayor Kepner and the City Councils, for the discovery of the child, and the apprehension of her abductor.

Nothing, however, was known of the whereabouts of her or her abductor, until early yesterday (Sunday) morning, when two colored boys, in crossing General Foster's farm, north-east of the city, adjoining Mt. Kalma Cemetery, discovered the child in a woody marshy place, all grown over with underbrush, known as Wetzel's Swamp. They gave the alarm, and Mr. German soon after arrived at the spot, only to find his daughter a lifeless corpse, with a pistol shot directly through the jugular vein, the left part of her neck almost completely carried away, the marks of a man's hand showing a violent grasp on her right arm, and a bruise the size of a half-dollar on her forehead. By her side lay a bundle of candies and a cake.

A coroner's jury was immediately empannelled under Alderman Kline, and a partial verdict presented, according with the facts of the case above stated.

The body was then placed in a coffin and conveyed to the residence of the horror and sorrow-stricken parents. Very few visitors were admitted—none who came merely out of curiosity.

The announcement of this most fiendish outrage greatly excited the people.—No motive could be attributed for the act, an examination proving *no other* outrage upon her person than the incision of a knife or pistol ball in her throat—perhaps both—subsequent examination warranting the impression that both a knife and pistol were used in the act.

Chief Detective Taggart, of Philadelphia, and others, were then put upon the track of the murderer, and the telegraph was also brought into requisition.

At a quarter-past six o'clock yesterday evening a man was arrested on suspicion, and brought to Alderman Kline's office for examination; after some delay two ladies who witnessed the abduction arrived and were sworn. The first, a Mrs. Weitzel, testified that on Friday evening, she saw a man answering the description above written, passing her house on State street, towards the scene of the murder. On being confronted with the man arrested, who is an Irishman, and gave his name as Morris Chambers, Mrs. Weitzel at once, without hesitation, asserted that he *was not the man.* The other lady coroborated this testimony, and the man was discharged.

These ladies, when asked why they did not give the alarm, on seeing the child thus forced away, answered that they were led to the impression, from the then seeming subdued condition of the child, that she was a sister or relative of the abductor, and was crying for her brother, on account of his going to war, leaving her, perhaps, without an immediate protector, and that he was hunting other relatives, or was taking her along to camp.

An excited crowd had collected around the Alderman's office, and every disposition was shown to take summary measures on the person of the man, were his guilt proven. But District Attorney Herr allayed the excitement by informing those who pressed immediately in front that the man charged had been clearly proven guiltless of the crime.

A careful examination this morning puts the *motive* of the murderer beyond cavil. The person of the girl was most shamefully violated.

LATER.—Additional evidence has been brought to light this morning, incontrovertibly fixing the guilt and establishing the identification of the fiend murderer.—Captain Bowen, commanding an artillery company from Fortress Monroe, now here recruiting, early this morning made information before Provost Marshall Kleckner, as follows:—That on Friday afternoon a man exactly answering the description already given of the murderer, presented himself at his office and enlisted in his company. Later in the day this man was duly mustered into the service of the United States, at the office of Capt. Lane, United States mustering-in office, near the residence of Mr. German. *Since that time this man, whose name is* Steedman, *a discharged convict, has not been heard from or seen by the military authorities.* He had not yet obtained his uniform, and deserted with the faded brown cap, blue, seedy blouse and grey pantaloons, torn on the right leg near his foot. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, dark straight hair, deep dark complexion or sunburned, with sharp thin features, and is of slight build.

The town crier is calling a meeting of the citizens to form volunteer bands to scour the country by horse and on foot, in search of the man. Captain Colestock has already proceeded with some thirty or forty men.

The coroner's jury this morning advised the offering of very heavy additional rewards by the State, county and city, for the apprehension of the murderer.

It was for some time believed that a soldier found dead on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad track, near the "Round House," terribly mutilated and crushed by the cars, on Saturday evening, was the guilty party. But his name is Marcus Derry, and he does not answer the description given.

Added to the chapter of horrors already recited is the following, which we related to your correspondent early this morning. A little negro girl was found suspended by her waist on a tree in the extreme outskirts of the town, north of the Capitol buildings and near the reservoir, nearly naked, *with her arms and legs tightly corded together!* She was nearly dead when cut down, but is now recovering.

Little Mary German will be buried today. A large funeral cortege will follow her to her last resting place. In her coffin, when your correspondent saw her, she looked beautifully innocent in death, with an entreating, prayerful look on her countenance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE AND MURDER AT HARRISBURG—$1000 REWARD.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 6.—Governor Curtin, by proclamation, offers $1000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the wretch who so brutally violated, and then inhumanly murdered the little girl, Mary Elizabeth German, near the city on Friday last.

SELECT TALE.

A Soldier's First Battle.

There was now a deep and awful silence of perhaps a minute, as if each commander dreaded to be the first to open the work of death, and there was a single flash, a single roll of smoke, a heavy boom, and the signal of deadly strife had been given from the cannon's mouth. Then came the united roar of more than twenty batteries, all along the lines, to which our batteries gave the answering roar, and in an instant the missiles of death had passed from foe to foe, and the battle had begun.

Five, ten, fifteen minutes passed, with the ground fairly trembling under the roar of cannon, and still there was nothing for me to do but to sit on my horse, look down upon a cloud of smoke, listen to the sounds of strife, and calculate chances of being suddenly hurled into eternity with every breath I drew. At first the balls went wide of the position I occupied, and men fell at a distance; but gradually the strife grew nearer more near, till at length the balls began to sing around us, and the heavy smoke rolled up to envelop us in its sulphurous folds.—Now the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry, the shouts, shrieks and groans of the combatants, made a horrid din in the ears of one who, with nothing to do, wished himself a thousand miles from that perilous place. Why were we kept idle, to be shot at like so many dumb targets?—Occasionally, as the smoke lifted, I could see cavalry charging, and infantry advancing and firing, and I envied those who, while doomed to face the danger, had some action for the body as well as the mind. If we must remain in that horrible locality, (and I must confess I thought seriously of the chances of running away,) in the name of Heaven let us have action of some kind!

"Well, Palmer, what do you think of this?" I said, while turning to the man on my left.

His lips opened for a reply, but none ever came. A cannon ball past through his breast, and he fell over against me, his life blood staining my garments. I uttered an involuntary cry of horror, and clung to my saddle, with everything swimming around me.

While thus I sat, sick, faint and dizzy, I have a dim recollection of seeing an officer dash up to the commander of our troops, and a consciousness that he said something in a loud, hurried tone. Then I remembered hearing the words:—

"We must take yonder battery!—let every man do his duty! Forward! charge!"

The bugle sounded, and somehow I found my horse in motion, with my comrades riding beside me. On we went, faster and faster, through smoke and flame, amid a confused roar of fire-arms and human voices, till down went my horse, pitching me clean over his head and into the arms of a man, who grappled me by the throat, and springing back, struck at me with a sabre. Instinctively I parried the blow and then somehow getting the impression that if I did not kill him he would me, I cut him down. Then there was a rush and whirl around me, that I did not understand, and somebody else seemed trying to take my life. Of course it was my duty to defend myself as well as I could, and I remember striking out right and left, though with what effect I really do not know.

However, in something like a minute or so, I found myself standing all alone, just in front of a large cannon, with several persons fighting near me, some mounted and some on foot. One of the mounted men looked like my captain; and with a vague idea that I ought to assist him, I was moving toward him, when a sudden blow on the head sent me reeling against the cannon, and I fell down under it.

Though partially stunned, I was not deprived of my senses, and I might easily have got up and continued the fight; but it occurred to me that I was safer where I was—that I had a rather Providential escape—and so I concluded to lie there for a while, more especially as I believed I could meet any malicious charge of cowardice with the bold assertion that my wound had for the time deprived me of my consciousness.

In a minute or two the gun was surrounded by my comrades, and then nine hearty cheers rent the air.

"Bravely done, my gallant fellows!" said the voice of our commander; "the battery is ours; but, alas! with the loss of some of the noblest spirits that ever went into battle. Let them be taken up and carried back—some of them may yet be saved. Poor Brandon! I shall never forget him. The first upon the enemy, he fought with a valor seldom equalled. With his horse shot from under him, he engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter, and slew three desperate fellows before he was overpowered. Ah! my heart swells with pride at the thought that I command such men!—let the memory of the dead be honored."

Good heavens! was he in earnest or in jest? I anxiously listened for the laugh, but none came. Could it be possible that he had mistaken me for a hero? me! who had blundered through all I had done, and got out of the way at the earliest possible moment. No, no—already I was doubtless the butt of my captain and comrades!

"Ah! there he is! here is Brandon!" exclaimed two or three voices; and immediately a dozen hands assisted me out from under the cannon, and congratulations poured in upon me till I was more completely bewildered than while I was unconsciously acting the part of a daring hero.

Such then was my first glorious exploit, with the exact amount of credit that ought to attach to it, but which I think I will keep to myself, notwithstanding I have recorded it in my journal. What business has the critical public with motives?—Facts have made me a hero in spite of myself, and let the facts stand as others have recorded them.

In a few minutes another order called my corps away to another charge; but I not being mounted, could not accompany them. So I started off afoot toward the part of the field whither I perceived some men carrying the wounded. Before I got half way there, one of the enemy's horses came prancing down toward me, and with a sudden spring I caught it. Having mounted, I was riding away as fast as I could, when a body of cavalry came thundering along, with the bugler sounding the charge. I would have given these foemen a wide berth, but unfortunately my confounded fool of a horse would not let me. Taking the bit in his teeth, he rushed directly in among them; and I, being a good deal excited and confused, thought i was now obliged to fight whether I would or not. Had it occurred to me that I could surrender myself a prisoner of war, I should unquestionably have done so at once; but instead of this I began to lay about me right and left, with no particular design in view, except it might be to get away as quick as I could. Surely they must have thought me either a madman or a fool, to contend single-handed against such odds, and they treated me accordingly.—Sabres flashed, blows fell, and soon, with a broken arm and broken head, I dropped from my horse, to have the little sense I possessed trampled out of me on the ground.

Now seriously, this is all I personally know of a battle in which it is said I distinguished, if not immortalized, myself by prodigies of valor; for the next I remember is finding myself among the wounded, under the care of our surgeon, who informed me that the enemy had been defeated, and we had won a great victory.—He further stated that my name was in everybody's mouth, from the General down; and though a few of the more prudent were disposed to censure my rashness; yet all concurred in pronouncing me a hero worthy of the palmiest days of Sparta.

Though excessively pale from the loss of blood, I know that some must have found its way to my cheeks as I humbly confessed that my last Quixotic charge was all the work of an unmanageable horse; but to my surprise the doctor affected not to believe me, and declared that true merit was always modest. After that I told others the same, truthful story, with the same result; but now I do not repeat it any more—finding it a very pleasant thing to be a distinguished hero with a somewhat lucrative promotion as my reward.

The only thing that troubles me now, aside from my horrible wounds and bruises, is the mental query, whether in case I should so happily blunder through the second as the first, and ever find another vicious, head-strong beast to bear me on to glory in spite of myself.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. R. HOLSINGER, Editor,

[To whom all communications and articles on the subject of education should be addressed.]

Introductory.

For the first time in our life we have the control of any part of a public print, and, we are happy to say, we have got hold of the one desired. We think, too, we have of the spirit that should be infused in it; but whether we have the ability to place it there, is yet to be seen.

It is our desire to make this column a *live* one. We wish to chronicle in it the school affairs of the county. We wish to record every teacher's name and the school he is teaching; the salary paid in each district; the attendance of institutes, and their success; and, in short, everything that would be interesting to those connected with the system. This will evidently be an advantage to teachers, and it is equally evident that we cannot do it, without their contributions. We therefore, invite their co-operation.

We have made arrangements with the editor of the "*Whig,*" to furnish the paper to teachers who do not wish to subscribe for a volume, for six months at 75 cents, in advance, otherwise $1,00. We hope they will avail themselves of this opportunity, and also endeavor to induce others to take the paper, which is all the remuneration desired by the proprietor.

To Teachers.

The teachers' campaign of 1862–63 is now fairly open. To those who have not yet opened their schools we have a word to say.

You are about to engage in a term of service, not only to your own school and district, but to the world; and you should see well that you are fully prepared for the task. You have at least three day's work to perform before you can successfully proceed with the exercises of the school-room. Among your first duties will be that of seeing that your school-room is in a clean and comfortable condition, and that you have at hand the necessaries to keep it so. We place this to your charge because we believe that you are most capable of deciding when all is in proper order. Then you should have a private interview with every parent whose child is to be under your instruction. This is one of your highest privileges and should not be n eglected. Next you must have a program me of daily exercises. That will require considerable attention, and you must not be discouraged if your first attempt should be a failure. Next week we will give ours of last winter,—not that we expect it to be copied, verbatim, but simply as a guide to young teachers.

You should also see that a place is appointed for the first meeting of the district institute, so that you may meet on the first Saturday of the term. You will thus gain one session.

☞ We have prepared an article on Parental co-operation, but owing to its length and not wishing to have it divided, it is deferred.

☞ Pedagogue—"Grammar class stand up and recite. Tom, parse *girls.*"

Pupil—"Girls is a particular noun of the lovely gender, lively person, and for double number, kissing mood, in the immediate tense, and in the expectation case to matrimony, according to the general rule."

Ped.—"O, you blockhead, you have confounded together what they are, what they do, and what they wish. Your grammar is not good, there is too much redundancy in it, though at the same time it is intrinsically true. Now, Pete, you tell me what g-l-a-s-s spells."

Pupil—"Don't know, sir."

Ped.—"Why, numskull, what have you in your windows at home?"

Pupil—"Dad's old trousers."

The following notice appeared on the west end of a country meeting house: "Anybody sticking bills against this church will be prosecuted according to law or any other nuisance."

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1862.

Gen McClellan on the Proclamation.

General Order Issued by General McClellan Touching the President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

We have read it, and now lay it before our readers in another column, with feelings of satisfaction and greatly augmented hope. As a military order, it is just right. It urges prompt, cheerful obedience, while it gives no opinion on the question of policy.

Gen. McClellan has given the policy of trying to save both the Union and Slavery a full and fair trial. We think he was earnestly desirous to do so. He thought it could be done; but in this opinion a large and ever increasing majority of his loyal countrymen did not agree with him; and now we are satisfied that Gen. McClellan himself cordially agrees with the President that the Union can be saved in no other way than the one indicated in the Proclamation.

On this point we adopt as our own the following remarks of the New York Tribune:

President Lincoln—whose relations with Gen. McClellan have ever been most intimate and trustful—has told the country that it was he, and no one else, who countermanded Secretary Stanton's order that Gen. McDowell should reinforce Gen. McClellan before Richmond, leaving Washington to be defended as it might. And the division of commands in Virginia, of which so great a handle has been made, was an inevitable consequence of the decision to approach Richmond by way of the James River Peninsula—a mistake which no "Abolitionist" had any share in. Yet forty score of silly young officers, laboring under a frightful attack of shoulder-strap on the brain, actually know no better than still to go on raving and foaming over the country, threatening the most unutterable vengeance of "the Army," on "the Abolitionists," if they don't "stop interfering with Gen. McClellan!"

General McClellan, in his "Order No. 163," gives these zanies and their more dangerous ringleaders the rebuke they have so long needed. In few but fit words, he defines admirably the relations of the army to the government, the soldier to his country, and notifies his subordinates that the policy and purpose of the war in which they are engaged are to be settled not by them but by the civil authorities, and from time to time made officially known to them by the President. His orders are their law, which no true soldier will think of disputing. He may still cherish the opinion that another policy would be wiser and more effective, but he will express that opinion temperately, deferentially, and with profound respect for the constituted authorities of the nation. In short, General McClellan puts his heel decisively on every scheme or project which looks to the transformation of the army into a sort of Free Parliament and Court of Revision, and its chief into a Roman Imperator.—Gen. McClellan will have nothing of this under his command, and they who persist in it will do so at their peril.

Gen. McClellan in this order expresses no other than a soldier's opinion of the President's Proclamation of Freedom. To have done otherwise would have been held to justify the very license he was constrained to rebuke But we happen to know that the General's personal conviction and deliberate judgment fully sustain and approve that Proclamation, regarding it as a wise, just and necessary measure of National defence against deadly and formidable treason. Whatever adverse sympathies and prepossessions Gen. McClellan may at an earlier day have cherished, have been dissipated by the stern experience of the last year, He gives to the Proclamation, and the policy it inaugurates, not merely the ready support of his soldier's arm, but the full approval of his understanding and the benediction of his patriot heart. In fact, we believe, though we have no authority for stating, that the Proclamation was not issued until after Gen. McClellan had signified to the President that the time for it, in his judgment, had fully come. Gen. McClellan had faithfully labored for more than a year to save the Union without destroying Slavery. Not succeeding in that experiment, he was now ready to give as loyal hearty a support to an effort to save the Union, and let Slavery go to the wall. And that effort will now be made.

May we not hope that all patriots will follow his example? Has not what is distinctively known as the Border State policy had a fair trial? A year and a half of warfare has buried the Nation in debt, filled the land with mourning, and ravaged the Border States themselves almost beyond recovery. We who believe that Slavery is to be effectively fought only by Liberty, have loyally and faithfully supported the war, though waged in a manner and on principles that seemed to us to preclude the hope of success. At last, the President has decided on a change to our base and to operate on our line of movement. We ask loyal men who disagree with us to give this policy as fair and full a trial as theirs has had, and to support the war under it as heartily and vigorously as we did theirs. Is this not fair and just?

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Oct. 10, 1862.

To the Teachers of the Common Schools of Blair County:

I see by this week's issue of the Hollidaysburg Whig, that John Brotherline, Esq., Editor of the Whig, intends, for the future, to devote one of the columns of that paper to Educational matters. In consideration of this, ought not every teacher who has the cause of Education, and the advancement of our common schools at heart, to subscribe for the Whig? We, as Teachers of the Common Schools, are asked at the Public Examinations: "Have you read any Periodical that treats, more or less, of Educational matters?" and upon our answer to the question affirmatively, depends the mark we get for Theory in our Certificates.

I have been at Examinations where the Superintendent has asked Teachers that question, and those who have replied in the negative, have been marked No. 3 and 4 in Theory, without further questioning, the Superintendent doubtless taking it for granted that if they have read nothing on the subject, they know nothing of it. Now, Teachers, will you not show your appreciation of this mark of respect paid to our fraternity, and subscribe for the Whig? And those who can produce readable matter, will, I trust, in addition to their subscription money, send in occasional contributions from their pens, and also, whenever they can secure a good subscriber for the Whig, do so. A TEACHER.

Letter from Martinsburg.

MARTINSBURG, Oct. 13, 1862.

Mr. Editor: There being many rumors afloat concerning the return of the cavalry company that left this place, these aforesaid rumors, for the most part, reflecting discredit upon the men, we have deemed it necessary to offer a defence, to give a statement of facts, in order to enlighten those who have not yet heard the correct story.

You are well aware that, according to a correspondent of the *Standard*, the company started under the command of a "*gallant and tried officer.*" His gallantry, however, did not quite suit the tastes of the men under his command. What would any reasonable man think of an officer that was not in camp, in daylight, the time the company lay at Harrisburg, *more than six hours all told!* Besides, there was not an officer in camp at all to take charge of the men, because they had none yet elected or appointed. Was not this enough to cause dissatisfaction? The question here arises, where was this officer in the meantime? Echo asks, where! Rumor answers, and correctly, too, in Harrisburg, *enjoying himself hugely*, and *seeking* a *higher position*, instead of a higher *position seeking him.* What a *lofty* patriotism does this *highly* patriotic man evince! Plenty *such* patriots can be found—men who do not go to fight their country's battles, but who go only to pocket some of the people's *money!*

The company left this place on Thursday, the 18th of last month. Took transportation at Hollidaysburg on Friday morning, arrived at Harrisburg between two and three o'clock; went to camp the same evening; received our tents and tent fixtures. From that time until Monday, this officer was not in camp more than the six hours before spoken of. Of course we mean in day time—credit must be given him for having slept in camp *two nights.* On Monday some time, (we do not recollect the exact time of day), he started home, he said, to recruit. This would have been well enough, had he not known the state of affairs then existing. However, be it remembered, he was told of it—he was told that the men would all leave him if things did not work better. He heeded not this timely warning. He came home, and the consequences were as predicted. By Saturday evening, not a *man* was in camp. What else than a general skedaddle could be expected from such treatment? Did he suppose, would any one suppose, that he could trifle with the time and patience of the men with impunity? This "*gallant* and *tried*" officer found he had quite a different set of men from those he had under him in the 84th regiment. He has discovered that *letting* the men *take care of themselves* will not do at all times. He has learned that fighting battles in the tent does not suit the taste of every one. May he profit by this lesson.

We could produce many more reasons why the company came home. For instance, we might speak of a certain correspondence with a certain captain, the subject of which correspondence, judging from current reports, smells rather *fishy.* But we shall wait until further developments, which, if brought to light, would reveal some things that would mantle the cheek of every honest man with shame. For the present we shall subside, feeling that we have partly done our duty. If duty and necessity urges, you shall again hear the TRUTH.

The Battle of Perryville, Ky.

Gen. Buell's Official Dispatch.

Heavy Onslaught Upon McCook's Column.

Our Right and Left Severely Pressed.

THE REBELS REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

PERRYVILLE, Ky., *via* BARDSTOWN, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry. Since then it was supposed that the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery.

The main body retired toward Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued. The centre corps, under General Gilbert, moved on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th inst. within two miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force. The left column, under Gen. McCook, came upon the Nashville road about 10 o'clock yesterday, the 9th inst.

It was ordered into position to attack, and a strong reconnoissance directed.

At 4 o'clock I received a request from General McCook for reinforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre.

Orders were also sent to the right column, under Gen. Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position in time to procure any decisive result.

The action continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the centre. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left.

The several corps were put in position during the night and moved to the attack at 6 o'clock this morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg.

I have no accurate report of our loss yet. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers.

Gens. Jackson and Terrill, I regret to say, are among the killed.

D. C. BUELL,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Butler Recognizes no Neutrality.

The steamer Parkersburg arrived at this port on Saturday from New Orleans. She brings 200 bales of leaf tobacco. Her dates are to October 1st.

The New Orleans papers contain a lengthy correspondence between Dr. W. Newton Mercer, who wishes to abstain from taking the oath of allegiance to the United States and Gen. Butler, on the subject of neutrality. The former states that in obedience to General Order No. 76, he will make a faithful return of all his property in the city except $3,000 in gold, reserved for an emergency. He claims that he has never taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and has maintained a strict neutrality. He asks if those in his situation are to be treated as enemies of the United States. Gen. Butler replied as follows:

In my judgment, there can be no such thing as neutrality by a citizen of the United States in this contest for the life of the Government. As an officer, I certainly cannot recognize such neutrality. "He that is not for us is against us."

All good citizens are called upon to lend their influence to the United States; all that do not do so are the enemies of the United States; the line is to be distinctly and broadly drawn. Every citizen must find himself on the one side or the other of that line, and can claim no other position than that of a friend or an enemy of the United States.

While I am sorry to be obliged to differ from you in your construction of the act of Congress and the Proclamation of the President, I cannot permit any reservation of property from the list, or exemption of person from the requirement of Order No. 76. It may be, and I trust is, quite true, that by no act of yours have you rendered yourself liable to the confiscation of your property under the act and proclamation, but that is for the military or other Courts to decide. You, however, will advise yourself with your usual care and caution, what may be the effect, now that you are solemnly called upon to declare yourself in favor of the Government, of contumaciously refusing to renew your allegiance to it, thereby inducing, from your example, others of your fellow-citizens to remain in the same opposition. I am glad to acknowledge your long services and upright life as a man, your former services as an officer of the Government, and the high respect I entertain for your personal character and moral worth, but I am dealing with your duty as a citizen of the United States. All these noble qualities, as well as your high social position, render your example all the more influential and pernicious, and, I grieve to add, in my opinion, more dangerous to the interests of the United States, than if, a younger man, you had shouldered your musket and marched to the field in the army of the Rebellion

Indiana has gone for the Union Party.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Order from Gen. McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Camp near Sharpsburg, Md.,
October 7, 1862.

General Order, No. 162: The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to General Order No. 139, War Department, Sept. 24, 1862, publishing to the army the President's Proclamation of Sept. 22d. A proclamation of such grave moment to the nation, officially communicated to the army, affords to the General Commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States towards the civil authorities of the government.

The Constitution confides to the civil authorities, legislative, judicial and executive, the power and duty of making, expounding and executing the federal laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principles upon which, and the objects for which, armies shall be employed in suppressing rebellion must be determined and declared by the civil authorities, and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of national affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be made known to the armies of the nation. Discussions by officers and soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by the Government, when carried at all beyond the ordinary temperate and respectful expression of opinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of the troops, by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady and earnest support of the authority of the Government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls.

In thus calling the attention of the army to the true relation between the soldiers and the Government, the General Commanding merely adverts to an evil against which it has been thought advisable during our whole history to guard the armies of the republic, and in so doing he will not be considered by any right minded person as casting any reflection on that loyalty and good conduct which has been so fully illustrated upon so many battlefields. In carrying out all measures of public policy, this army will, of course, be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have everywhere controlled its conduct towards the defenceless.

By command of
Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN.
JAS. A. HARDIE, Lieut. Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, Acting A. A. G.

General Sigel to the Germans of Philadelphia.

At a meeting in Philadelphia, resolutions concerning supposed slights to Gen. Sigel by the War Department, were adopted by an assemblage of high respectability. Since then the following letter has been received from that gallant soldier:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTING ENLISTMENTS, &c.

Dear Friend: Your communication, enclosing the resolutions adopted at the meeting held on the 30th of September, has been received. I cordially thank the committee and the Germans of Philadelphia for the sympathy they evince on my behalf, and for the energy with which they are ready to support me. Not being actuated by personal interest, but by the interest and welfare of the people, I cannot see how the publication of your resolutions could do any harm. What is the army without the people? A mere machine without power and without life. In this hour of trial and danger the sympathy of the people is our best support, and the greatest compensation for the burdens and hardships in the train of this war. The confidence in the power of the free North lends us strength and perseverance, and urges the army to renewed exertions.—Whether the individual in this gigantic struggle rises or falls, is of little importance.

I am sorry that the same principles for the defence of which I entered the service may perhaps compel me to withdraw from it; for no one shall say of me that I had raised troops in my name and then did not look after them. It is duty, at least, to maintain obligations as I have the power to do so, and not silently to submit to measures which I do not deem justified.

I have not *resigned*, and I hope the Government will be just enough to save me from this last step; but I have asked to be relieved from my present command, and to be placed in a position wherein I can make myself useful, if my well founded and, as I believe, necessary complaint cannot find redress. These complaints have in some way reached the public, and are known to you. You may judge of them yourself.

It is evident, therefore, that it is neither in my own nor in the public interest that recruiting should cease, and I pray you do all you possibly can to fill up our old regiments. Your faithful friend.

F. SIGEL, Major General.

Ohio has gone for the Union Party.

A Most Significant Suggestion.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 27th of September, calls for legislation for the removal of negroes, making at the same time some important admissions. It says:

"The Federal invasion, especially in its relations to negroes, has thus far been a John Brown raid on a grand scale. Wherever the Union armies have advanced the negroes have been swept off as clean as the eastern locusts sweep a field of grain. Not one green or black thing is left in the line of the Yankee march, nor in the whole country for many miles around. The Piedmont, the Upper Valley, the Peninsula, the country watered by the Rappahannock and the Potomac, have been stripped of their negro population. This war has assumed the character of a grand Negro-Hunting Expedition. Of victories the Yankees have gained few; negroes many. What becomes of the game it is impossible to say, nor is that a matter of much importance. *The loss, however, of so valuable an element of strength and prosperity is a matter of such moment that the Legislature of the State ought at once to take measures for the prevention of similar calamities in the future.* This can only be done by a law providing for the removal of negroes from all threatened districts to the interior. It will not do to leave this to the discretion or judgment of the masters. In some cases they are too indolent to take the proper precautions for the security of their property. In others they are deluded by implicit confidence in the fidelity of their servants, and, notwithstanding the experience which the war has furnished that the neighborhood of a Yankee army creates as complete a *stampede* among negroes as the approach of a locomotive among cattle, there are thousands of masters who continue to believe that *their* servants will not run under similar temptations, and foolishly expose them to temptation. It is clear, therefore, that there is no security for the negro property of the State, unless the Legislature makes the removal of negroes from districts exposed to invasion compulsory. We trust the necessary action will be taken promptly, for *the State has already suffered enormous losses from this cause*, which, by precautionary legislation, might all have been prevented.

This article is suggestive of many reflections, and is full of truth. It scatters to the wind the oft-uttered boast of Southerners, and the foolish notion of many Northerners, that the slaves of the South are a happy and contented peasantry, pleased with their lot and attached to their owners.

It admits that the slaves are to the rebels their most "valuable element of strength," a support without which they would break down at once; and it points out to our government their most vulnerable point of attack.

It shows us how despotic is the government which those mad people have taken in exchange for the kind and paternal one which they have thrown off and are laboring to destroy. The last never interfered with their slaves, except to return them when they escaped beyond the boundaries of the State in which they were held; the former, it is suggested, shall sweep them by force from the plantations to which they belong, and from the kitchens where they toil and sweat, and send them into the interior, so that they shall not run off to the Yankees—mass them in places where there are already too many—roll back the dark combustible mass in confusion, and thus heap up wrath against the day of wrath. Such a suggestion is nothing less than stark-madness; and if anything can bring on a servile insurrection, it will be just such a movement as the one here suggested.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

THE BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—*Holloway's career as an Advertiser.*

Our attention was some time ago called to a paragraph which had been generally circulated throughout the European Press, and which was invitingly entitled "Fortunes made by Advertising."

We did not, however, deem that an opportune moment for reproduction here had yet arrived, feeling assured that the subject of the article was not sufficiently known to the majority of our readers, although the autumn leaf must many times have fallen since the name was first familiar to our vast trading commuity.

Now, however, the same motive has no longer existence, for our friends must have noticed for some time past, an advertisement in our columns commencing "HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment." It is with the purpose of furnishing a crude sketch of this great advertiser's career that we now employ our editorial pen, furnishing thereby some encouragement to the enterprising, and some incentive to the procrastinating, amongst ourselves.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, who is yet alive, and in the prime of a vigorous manhood, commenced his career as an advertiser about the year 1837. He then introduced to the world a Pill and an Ointment hitherto totally unknown to Medical Science. Yet they had no contemptible birth. They were placed at the bar of public opinion under the auspices of some of the most distinguished names connected with the European healing art.

Yet so strong are the fetters of prejudice, that these wondrous medicaments are believed to have been received with but little favor. But, Thomas Holloway did not suffer his energy to be readily daunted; he went on advertising, not only with determination, but judiciously and carefully, and in the end succeeded in creating for his preparations a reputation which was recognized throughout the British Isles. This might have satisfied a moderate ambition, but it was a frequent-uttered aspiration of Mr Holloway's that he would be content with nothing less than girding the globe with the knowledge of his remedies. Time rolled on, and from the hitherto unthought-of expenditure of £5,000 in annual advertising, he increased that outlay to £10,000 in the year 1845. At the time of the great exhibition in London in 1851, he was expending £20,000 per annum; and in the year 1855 it had risen to the enormous sum of £30,000, whilst now, in this present year, 1862, it has reached the almost incredible amount of £40,000! This vast sum is expended in advertising his medicines in every available manner throughout the four quarters of the Globe. For the proper application of these, he has directions translated into almost every known tongue; we may instance Sanskrit. Chinese, Turkish, Armenian, Arabic, Tamil (Cingalese character), all the vernacular tongues of India, and all the languages spoken on the European continent.—There is scarcely the office of any Journal where his portrait may not be found, reverenced as the "Prince of Advertisers." His motto has ever been that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Need we state, as the result of this indefatigable industry, that in every land and in every clime, the name of "Holloway" and the fame of his discoveries, are but so many household words. To our commercial readers it will be no novelty to point out the vast enterprise of the British nation, nor how its princely merchants track civilization as the falcon its quarry; but they may be pardoned for expressing some bewilderment when they find one man, totally unaided, save by his genius and the blessing of an All-wise Providence, causing the *entire earth* to re-echo with tributes to the aid he has rendered to medical science, and the marvelous results he has achieved in a simply mercantile point of view. It would be an easy task to quote to our readers many British and Foreign firms who have, by the import and export of endless fabrics, accomplished a position of immense wealth, but we have no such intricate consideration.

We have to speak of the proprietor of two unpretending articles, a pill and an ointment, which, lying in a chemist's shop, would pass unnoticed. We have no chronicle that this man has, with these modest means, placed himself amongst the highest of those merchant princes who proudly call their capital the "metropolis of the world," and has furnished an unprecedented episode in the history of commerce. Amongst his correspondents, this extraordinary man numbers kings and princes, who bear testimony to the value of his medicines equally with the poor unnoticed cottager, or the uncivilized Indian.

Let us instance, that when the august ambassadors from Siam visited London in 1857, they not only were the bearers of an autograph letter from their major king to Mr. Holloway, but they paid him an official visit in the state carriages of the Queen of England, and presented him with a gold enameled ornament as a present from his Majesty, in testimony of his satisfaction that the remedies we have so frequently alluded to were introduced in his dominions.

But the magnitude of our theme is tempting us beyond ordinary limits. Having imperfectly outlined a history, we will briefly dwell upon the reflections and the moral which at the same time resulted from it, and dictated this summary of it.

How eloquently are we reminded, by this consideration, from what small beginnings the grandest triumphs, socially and historically, have been achieved. And how mournfully may we glance upon our own beautiful land, with Nature's bounties on every side, and remember that our modern history chronicles but little save the grand and the majestic dwarfed into the puny and the insignificant. And whence comes this melancholy gradual decay? Is it not that we hide the treasure around us, neglect the opportunities which seem to beg for employment, and content ourself with the husk, that others may own and prize the nutritious kernel? Holloway might have taken the remedies which now bless one half the world, and carefully hiding them in a drawer, have waited for custom (only to wait in vain and starve). But, no! He said there shall be no "light hidden under a bushel" here; all nations shall know that these treasures exist, and then the refusal will be theirs. He took the Press for his ally; he battled with prejudice and reticent custom as with a deadly foe, and his victory was a glorious one, and a lesson not for "an age, but for all time."—*Hadikat al Akbar Beyrout.*

Resisting the Draft in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The Indianapolis correspondent of the *Commercial* says the copperheads of Hartford and Blackford counties collected together on Monday and forcibly resisted the draft. They destroyed the ballotbox and enrolling papers, and either forced or scared the Commissioners and the Provost Marshal to resign. They claimed to have two hundred men armed, and said they were determined to resist the draft at all hazards; they denounced the Government and those attempting to to sustain it. A battalion of the 63d Indiana was ordered to Hartford, and will enforce the draft and arrest the ringleaders of this disgraceful proceeding.

DO WHAT YOU CAN.

Do you do what you can? Do you try in any wise to accomplish the work?—Your time, your talents, your money, the smile of your face, the grasp of your hand, the warmth of your heart, do you use these all in furthering the great interests of the cause of God? or do you go wandering through the world an iceberg—repelling, chilling, striking with a clammy hand every one that comes near you?

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

The Result.

Philadelphia has elected 11 Union members to the Legislature, and 6 Democrats. Holmes Maclay, union, is elected in Miflin County by 500 majority.

The indications are that the Legislature will be largely Union, and that the Union State ticket is elected.

The President will feel that he has the approbation of his countrymen for what he has done, and the assurance that he will be firmly sustained in the strongest policy which a good and just man, as he is, can pursue, to crush this infernal rebellion, and dry up its diabolical fountain.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.—1st District, S. J. Randall, D.; 2d District, Charles O'Neill, U.; 3d District, Leon. Myers, U.; 4th District, W. D. Kelley, U.; 5th District, M. R. Thayer, U.; 6th District, Jno. D. Stiles, D.; 7th District, J. M. Broomall, U.; 8th District, S. E. Ancona, D.; 9th District, Thad. Stevens, U.; 10th District, Myer Strouse, D.; 11th District, Philip Johnson, D.; 12th District, Dennison, D.; U.; 14th District, Wm. H. Miller, D.; 15th District, Joseph Bailey, U.; 16th District, J. A. Coffroth, D.; 21st District, Wm. M. Stewart, U.; 22d District, J. K. Moorhead, U.; 23d District, Thos. Williams, U.

Those marked with a star (*) are doubtful.

OFFICIAL RETURNS of the Election in the boroughs of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport:

Auditor General.	E. W.	W. W.	Gay't.
Thos. E. Cochran,	109	99	36
Isaac Slenker,	95	109	87
Surveyor General,			
William S. Ross,	111	98	36
James P. Barr,	93	107	86
Congress.			
S. S. Blair,	108	95	32
A. McAlister,	100	119	93
Senate.			
L. W. Hall,	127	123	72
W. A. Wallace,	81	92	55
Assembly.			
R. A. McMurtrie,	107	101	36
John R. McFarlane,	98	113	88
Register & Recorder,			
Hugh A. Caldwell,	100	98	41
Louis H. Williams,	106	101	43
Director of Poor.			
J. S. Nicodemus,	105	96	38
Thos. B. Buchanan,	94	110	86
Auditor.			
David Henshey,	100	100	34
Robert A. Horrell,	96	112	88
Commissioner.			
Daniel Shock,	104	96	30
Jacob Zeth,*	96	108	91
Treasurer.			
John A. Crawford,	68	49	21
James H. Cramer,	140	168	104

The follow is the vote of Altoona borough:

AUDITOR GEN.	N. W.	E. W.	W. W.	Total.
Thos. E. Cochran,	66	102	76	244
Isaac Slenker,	71	159	99	329
SURVEYOR GEN.				
Wm. S. Ross,	67	100	77	244
James P. Barr,	73	161	101	333
CONGRESS.				
S. S. Blair,	60	92	70	222
Arch. McAllister,	84	181	100	375
SENATE.				
L. W. Hall,	107	131	131	369
W. A. Wallace,	40	148	48	236
ASSEMBLY.				
R. A. McMurtrie,	60	94	69	223
J. R. McFarlane,*	76	150	95	321
TREASURER.				
John A. Crawford,	45	70	60	175
Jas. H. Cramer,*	96	204	119	419
REG. & RECORDER.				
Hugh A. Caldwell,	66	115	83	264
L. H. Williams,*	55	127	62	244
COMMISSIONER.				
Daniel Shock,	60	98	72	230
Jacob Zeth,*	64	127	82	273
DIREC'R OF POOR.				
J. S. Nicodemus,	56	96	62	214
Thos. Buchanan,*	71	154	91	316
CO. SURVEYOR,				
H. C. Nicodemus,	59	97	70	226
AUDITOR.				
David Henshey,	59	94	69	202
R. L. Horrell,	63	149	86	298

People's Union candidates in *Italic*, Democrats in Roman, Independents marked with a star (*.)

WORTH.—Wealth does not always improve us. A man, as he gets to be worth more, may become worth-LESS.

Stand still, and cease from evil, and the good principle will work out its own nature.

The Election

Passed off on Tuesday last very quietly in this county. The whole Republican County Ticket is elected except the Treasurer and Director of the Poor. The majorities for Congress and Senate are about as follows, to wit:

COUNTIES.	Congress. Blair.	Congress. McAllister.	Senate. Hall.	Senate. Wallace.
Blair,	275		1735	
Huntingdon,	500			
Mifflin,	127			
Cambria,		1300		1100
Army vote (est)	500		500	
Clearfield,				1050
	1402	1300	2235	2150

P. S.—A later report, which seems to be reliable, states Wallace's majority in Clearfield county to be 750.

A RETURNED SOLDIER.—We are pleased that our brave young soldier WILL LOWE, of Gaysport, has returned home from the Army. He had not been heard from for many months. He was a prisoner confined in Richmond. His health is not good. We hope he may speedily recover.

HOUSE BURNED.—The very fine house belonging to Mr. James H. Patterson, in Catharine township, was burned one night last week. Insurance, $2000—not sufficient to cover the loss. Nearly all the furniture went with the house. The fire is supposed to have originated in an outhouse close to the main building.

THE REBEL RAID ON CHAMBERSBURG.—The *Valley Spirit and Times* of yesterday, sums up its account of the rebel raid on that town in very brief language. It says that on Friday evening last, our citizens were much surprised and considerably excited by reports of the advance of a large force of rebel cavalry by way of Mercersburg. Men arrived on horse-back who had been hotly pursued by them to within three or four miles of town.

About 7 o'clock a company of them appeared in the public square carrying a flag of truce and demanding a surrender of the place. No military force being here, able to resist, the town was surrendered on the terms that private property would be respected and citizens be unmolested.—They then took full possession of the place, and on the next morning took their departure in the direction of Gettysburg, leaving a guard to fire the depot buildings. The depot house, the machine shops and warehouses of the Messrs. Wunderlich & Nead were entirely consumed with a considerable amount of Government stores and other property. The Rebel force numbered about 1,500 cavalry and artillery, under Generals Stuart and Hampton. They have stolen about 1,000 horses in this county, but from last reports and the preparations made for their capture we feel confident that the whole force will be captured and the stolen property recovered.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Officers belonging to the division Brig.-Gen. Sickles assert that he issued the first army order touching the Proclamation of Freedom, an order of the same general tenor as that of Gen. McClellan.

BUCHANAN YET IN REBEL SERVICE.

It seems almost inconceivable that the man who did so much for the Rebels when President of the United States should still be at work in their behalf. Yet we are assured that James Buchanan is personally laborious in his Congressional district against Thad. Stevens and in favor of Gen. Steiner, who is reported as saying, that so far from regretting that he voted for Breckinridge, he hoped for an opportunity to vote for him again.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Oct. 17, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,50@5,62
Extra " "	5,25@5,37
Superfine,	5,00@5,25
White wheat per bushel,	$1,15@1,18
Red " "	1,10
Rye per bushel,	65
Corn per bushel,	60@70
Oats per bushel,	37@50
Barley per bushel,	55@60
Potatoes per bushel,	50@62
Cloverseed per bushel,	4,25@4,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,40@1,50
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	10

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1862.

FLOUR--Extra,	5,75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27@1,30
White,	1,38@1,53
Corn,	65@70
Whisky,	34

Drummers Wanted.—FIVE GOOD Drummers are required immediately, to complete one of the finest drum corps in General McClellan's army.

One hundred and sixty dollars bounty will be paid them, and one months pay in advance.

No boys need apply. Must be eighteen years of age.

Apply, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., to

A. BIRGFELD
Band-master,

No. 139, S. Seventh st., corner of Walnut.
Oct. 18. 2t. Philadelphia.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have appointed, as my Assistants, for the 17th Assessment District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Division 1st. *S. G. Whittaker*, Huntingdon borough, Oneida, Henderson and Brady townships. P. O., Huntingdon.

2d. *Joseph Johnston*, West, Barree, Jackson and Petersburg borough. P. O., Petersburg.

3d. *Horace L. Brown*, Cassville borough, Cass, Tod, Springfield and Clay townships. P. O., Cassville.

4th. *John Garner*, Penn, Hopewell and Juniata. P. O., James Creek.

5th. *John Huyett*, Walker, Porter and Morris townships, and Alexandria borough. P. O., Alexandria.

6th. *Levi Evans*, Carbon township. P. O., Coalmont.

7th. *John R. Stonebraker*, Franklin and Warriorsmark twps. P. O., Colerain Forges.

8th. *Benj. Lutz*, Mt. Union and Shirleysburg boroughs, Union, Shirley, Cromwell, Dublin and Tell townships. P. O., Shirleysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

9th. *Jos. Milliken*, borough of Lewistown, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O., Lewistown.

10th. —— *Sterrett*, Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Menno townships. P. O., Reedsville.

BLAIR COUNTY.

11th. *John McClure*, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

12th. *Daniel C. Gibboney*, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

13th. *Samuel Smith*, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

14th. *Robert Alexander*, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

15th. *George W. Russ*, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

16th. *John M. Bowman*, Johnstown to Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh borough. P. O., Johnstown.

17th. *Samuel Singer*, Conemaugh, Yoder and Taylor townships. P. O., Johnstown.

18th. *John Miller*, Croyle, Richland, and Summerhill townships, and Wilmore borough. P. O., Wilmore.

19th. *John Elder*, White and Chest townships. P. O., Carrolton.

20th. *Dr. G. W. Strohecker*, Clearfield township and Chest Springs borough. P. O., Chest Springs.

21st. *Newton J. Roberts*, Cambria township and Ebensburg borough. P. O., Ebensburg.

22d. *James Conrad*, Munster and Washington townships. P. O., Hemlock.

23d. *Timothy R. Davis*, Jackson and Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

24th. *Hugh McCoy*, Gallitzen, Loretto, and Summit boroughs, and Allegheny tp. P. O., Loretto.

25th. *John Porter*, Carroll and Susquehanna townships and Carrollton borough. P. O., Newman's Mills.

The foregoing names and districts are made by me for the present assessment. No lands are to be taxed at all, nor any property not specially mentioned in the act which is intended to reach only wealth and luxuries. I especially instruct my Assistants to be kind to our people in assessing these taxes, as our sons and brothers are fighting together in a field more dangerous than we occupy at home. And no matter what may be said by rebels in our midst, or rebel sympathizers, let them keep their temper and report the cases to me.

Any instructions needed will be always given by return of mail, and personally, if called upon.

The Assessor would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the 17th Assessment District to section 6th, of the Excise Law:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations made liable to any duty, license, stamp or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, A. D., 1862, (extended to the first day of September, A. D., 1862,) and on or before the first Monday of May in each year, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

The Assessor will have his office in that of Judge Taylor's, in the same building, and rear of J. S. Stewart's office. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Assessor for 17th Ass't Dis't of Pa.
October 18th, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz:

All that certain lot, parcels and parts of lands situate in Allegheny township, on the head waters of a stream in the Allegheny mountains called "Sugar Run," in the county of Blair, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post near the forks of said Sugar Run and running north 25 degrees, east 134 8-10 perches to a post; thence north 65 degrees, west 60 perches to a post; thence south 25 degrees, west 149 50-100 perches to a post; thence south 78½ degrees, east 60 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing, as set forth in a survey drawn by R. T. Alexander, dated July 10th, A. D., 1848, fifty acres and fifty-two perches, with the usual allowance of six per cent., &c.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal and Iron Company.

ALSO,

All those certain tracts of land situate upon the head waters of Sugar Run, in the township of Allegheny and county of Blair, known and described as follows, viz: A tract of land surveyed in the name of Arthur Bell, containing 358 acres and 78 perches more or less, having now or formerly a building thereon, known as the Bennington House. Also a tract in the name of John Black, containing 405 acres and 154 perches, more or less—"coal mine tract". Also, a tract in the name of Wm. Black, containing 405 acres and 154 perches, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of States M. Sackett, Administrator of Hugh McClelland.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of J. W. Collins in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Logan, in Logan township, Blair county, fronting 75 feet on Hickory street and extending back 120 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by a lot of Christ. Slemmer, and on the west by lot of George R. Mowry, having thereon erected a small plank dwelling house, a slaughter house and stable.

Seized and taken in execution and J. W. Collins' interest in the same to be sold.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Denney in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Tyrone, Blair county, fronting 60 feet on Church street, and running back 165 feet to an alley, bounded on the north by lot of Christ. Holmes, on the south by lot of Essington Hammond, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, a frame stable and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Denney.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Wm W. Jackson in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Blair township, Blair county, (except that part of it lying in the old town plot of the borough of Gaysport) bounded on the east by the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, on the north by lands of Jas. A. McCahen, on the west by lands in possession of Jas. Gardner, on the south by lands of Jos. Smith, being a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant in the name of Thos. Van Buskirk, supposed to contain 249 acres and 125 perches, having thereon erected a large two-story brick dwelling house, a brick stable, a large frame bank barn and other buildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. W. Jackson.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jonathan D. Leet in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner Allegheny and Penn streets, thence along said Penn street 110 feet to a lot owned by Wm. Williams; thence along said lot in a westerly direction and parallel with said Allegheny street 110 feet to a five foot alley; thence said alley and parallel with said Penn street 110 feet to Allegheny street; thence along said Allegheny street 110 feet to the place of beginning—being parts of lots No. 107 and No. 108 in the plan of said borough having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling, one double two story frame dwelling house, two frame stables, and other improvements.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as as the property of J. D. Leet.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays, his wife, in and to all that certain lot of ground lying and being in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Pa., fronting 21 feet 9½ inches on Allegheny street, (that is including half the wall of the house adjoining owned by Jos. Dysart,) and extending back same width to Strawberry alley, adjoining on the northeast and a 5 foot alley between said described lot as above and a lot of Rev. David McKinney (now owned and occupied by J. D. Leet, Esq.,) and on the southwest by another lot of Jos. Dysart, and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, with a basement or ground story and other improvements. Also, all the interest of said parties to the above described alley, and all their interest in and to a brick drain running from a lot of J. L. Hemphill, across the lot above described and between lots of Maj. J. D. Leet (now) and Wm. Williams to —— street, and held in common by said parties and said John L. Hemphill; that is, such portions of said drain as may be necessary to the full enjoyment of said above described premises.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays, his wife. ALSO,

The Life Estate of Wm. Elder in all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, in Blair county, fronting 60 ft on Juniata street, and running back 170 feet to Short alley, being lot No. 97 in the general plan of said borough, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and the Life Estate of Wm. Elder in the same to be sold.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Jacob M. Fleck, Conrad Fleck, D. W. Fleck, Caroline Fleck, Anna Margaret Meadville, and Geo. W. Luckhart, in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Tyrone township, Blair county, containing 165 acres, more or less, bounded on the northeast by lands of Widow Crissman, Joseph Crawford and Robt. Crawford, on the northwest by lands of Widow Fleck, on the southeast by lands of John Orr, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwe house, and a log barn, and one log dwel house, and a log stable, and now or lately cupied by Jacob Fleck, Sr., and Benj. S. Da

Seized and taken in execution and to be s as the property of Jacob M. Fleck, Conr Fleck, D. W. Fleck, Caroline Fleck, Anna Mar garet Meadville and Geo. W. Luckhart.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 11, 1862.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of James Alexander, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters T tamentary have been issued to the und signed by the Register of Blair county, on estate of James Alexander, late of Allegh township, Blair county, deceased. All pers indebted to said estate are requested to m immediate payment, and those having dema against the same, must present them duly thenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
ANN ALEXANDER,
Oct. 4, 1862—6t. Executo

Trial List for October Term, 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

Joseph Smith vs C. Aultman & co.;
Sarah K Shoenberger vs Lloyd, Holliday & co;
George W Graham vs Fox & Strouse;
C Hughes vs G L Lloyd;
Joseph Dysart's use vs O'Friel's heirs;
James K Moorhead vs Elias Baker;
Lloyd & Hill vs Joseph Shannon;
J Walter's Exrs vs Stephen Hammond;
Matthew Hoy vs Elias Baker;
Cadwallader's heirs vs Smith & Banks;
John Miller vs Peter Shoenberger's Exr.;
Same vs Same;
Garber's Exrs vs A P Wilson;
R McNamara's Admx vs Wm Lyon;
P Shoenberger's Exrs vs John Miller;

SECOND WEEK.

D Good's use vs D Watson & al;
Wm Buchanan's use vs B O'Friel's heirs;
Brotherline vs Haggerty & Harmon;
A M Wihte & Co vs R M Lemon & Co;
Ed Isett vs J Walter's Exrs;
Samuel W Rhodes Admr vs Penna. R R Co;
Cline & Carroll vs Wm Casey;
G R McFarlane's Admr vs P Shoenberger's Exr;
James D Rea vs Kemp & Lust;
Same vs C Lust;
John Miller vs Penna R R Co;
Chaffee, Stout & Co vs A Patterson;
McLanahan & Johnston vs Bell & Cresswell;
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr;
G L Lloyd vs H McIntosh;
C Wendell vs A M & R White & Co;
P Strayer vs Spang & Walters;
D H Hofius' Admr vs E H Lytle & wife;
Com. for use of Deeter vs Deeter & al;
Lorenz & Leamer vs J L Hemphill & al;
H Crumbecker vs Wm Donaldson's Admr;
Margaret Cassiday vs John Tate;
James Funk vs Joseph Smith;
James A McCahan vs John Elliott et al;
E Bouslough vs Jacob Bouslough;
D Walter's Admr vs Greenfield Township;
C Campbell & Bro vs Tyrone & C R R Co;
J Blair Moore vs Joseph Smith;
Same vs D Caldwell;
D C McCormick vs Thomas McNamara;
T H & J R Vaughn vs Franklin High School;
Brotherline vs Borough of Altoona;
J C Parry vs Thomas McNamara;
A Stuppey's Admr vs Watson, Denniston & Co;
Same vs R M Lemon;
Nancy Wike vs H Wike's Admr;
Geo Buchanan vs S E K Duncan;
P Shoenberger's Exrs for use vs D K Reamy;
W R Pomeroy vs A Patterson;
Drexel & Co vs Same;
Stuart & Bro vs Same;
Geign & Schwenck vs C B Sink;
Geo W Mauk vs M Lingenfelter et al;
Wm M Austice vs Geo W Stewart;
Peter Hewit vs Joseph Smith;
Rody Brady vs Benj Lewis;
D H Hofius Admr for use vs Henry Leamer;
Wm Vaughn vs John Devlin et al;
L Burroughs et al vs Jesse Fisher.

A. S. MORROW, Prot'y.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 4, 1862.

Wanted Immediately.

50 TEAMSTERS to go to Washington City forthwith, to drive Government Teams. Wages $25 per month. Apply to the subscriber immediately at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.

ISAAC YINGLING.
Sept. 27, 1862.—pd.

Caution.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business, in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquir the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.—tf

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enume

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, & NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchel, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollar capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek Sharpsburg. Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell, and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price, 50 cents,

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISIPPI RIVER—*From actual Surveys* by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—ever sand-bar, island town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets, $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 62.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir*: Send me our Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the navy.
October 4, 1862.

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE ADAMS (A NEW ENGLAND) MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 30

DR. J. J. LEVI, of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them. May 3-1—28.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

NOW OPEN.

—

MAMMOTH

URNITURE WAREHOUSE,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

te Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

THE BEST BED.—Of the eight pounds which a man eats and drinks in a day, it is thought that not less than five pounds leave his body through the skin. And of these five pounds a considerable percentage escapes during the night while he is in bed. The larger part of this is water, but in addition there is much effete and poisonous matter. This being in great part gaseous in form, permeates every part of the bed, mattress, blankets, as well as sheets, soon become foul and need purification.—The mattress needs this renovation quite as much as the sheets.

To allow the sheets to be used without washing or changing three or six months, would be regarded as bad housekeeping; but I insist, if a thin sheet can absorb enough of the poisonous excretions of the body to make it unfit for use in a few days, a thick mattress which can absorb and retain a thousand times as much of these poisonous excretions, needs to be purified as often certainly as once in three months.

A sheet can be washed; a mattress cannot be renovated in this way. Indeed, there is no other way of cleansing a mattress than by steaming it, or picking it to pieces, and thus in fragments exposing it to the direct rays of the sun. As these processes are scarcely practicable with any of the ordinary mattresses, I am decidedly of the opinion that the good old-fashioned straw bed, which can every three months be changed for fresh straw, and the tick be washed, is the sweetest and healthiest of beds.

If, in the winter season, the porousness of the straw bed makes it a little uncomfortable, spread over it a comforter, or woolen blanket, which should be washed as often as every two weeks. With this arrangement, if you wash all the bed covering as often as once in two or three weeks, you will have a delightful, healthy bed.

Now, if you leave the bed to air, with open windows during the day, and not make it up for the night before evening, you will have added greatly to the sweetness of your rest, and in consequence to the tone of your health.

TO PRESERVE CIDER.—The *Prairie Farmer* says the following receipt for preserving cider was tested last fall by a friend, and found to be all that is claimed for it: When the cider in the barrel is in lively fermentation, add as much white sugar as will be equal to a quarter or three quarters of a pound to each gallon of cider, according as the apples are sweet or sour, let the fermentation proceed until the liquid has the taste to suit, then add a quarter of an ounce to each gallon of cider, shake well, and let it stand three days, and bottle for use. The sulphite should first be dissolved in a quart or so of the cider before introducing it into the barrel of cider. We are assured that it is the way to preserve cider for a long time in a drinkable condition.

Spiritual Harvest.

The religious tradesman complains that his honesty is a hindrance to his success; that the tide of custom pours into the door of his less scrupulous neighbor in the same street, while he himself waits for hours idle. My brother! do you think that God is going to reward honor, integrity, highmindedness, with this world's coin? Do you fancy that He will pay spiritual excellence with plenty of custom? Now, consider the price that the man has paid for his success. Perhaps mental degradation and inward dishonor. His advertisements are all deceptive; his treatment of his workmen tyrannical; his cheap prices made possible by inferior articles. Sow that man's seed and you will reap that man's harvest.—Cheat, lie, misrepresent, be unscrupulous in your assertions, custom will come to you. But if the price is too dear, let him have his harvest, and take yours; yours is a clear conscience, a pure mind, rectitude within and without. Will you part with that for his? Then why do you complain? He has paid his price, you do not choose to pay it.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs; MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

Female Medical College,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

North College Avenue

PHILADELPHIA,

(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine.

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175, Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laghman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Fostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Heser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geow Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6 50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6 50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAIL ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Throug	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Thragh	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8,	P. M.
Altoona		"

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by

J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.

Oct. 23 '61-tf

SAMUEL S. BLAIR ..... JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,

Oct. 18, '61

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

BALLOON VIEW OF

JERUSALEM,

Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

AND COLORED.

Particularly adapted to the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the

LECTURE-ROOM, the

STUDY, or the

LIBRARY.

ALSO,

Professor Hart's

NEW BOOK,

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

Published and for sale by

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A CHOICE COLLECTION

of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

We are prepared to furnish at publishers' prices any of the books of the different Societies of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and to make up *Select Libraries* of the *very best* after a careful examination of a large number from which our selections are made; thus enabling those at a distance to get good books at much less trouble and expense than if they were to send to the different cities to make their purchases.

We shall be very glad to supply Superintendents, Teachers, and all friends who are interested in the Sunday-school cause, with a new Descriptive Catalogue of some of the latest and best books published. The Catalogue will be sent free on application.

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CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

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FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor

In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 7 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the FORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-34

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THE WHIG

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